

THE APACHE WAR ENDED.

REPORTS OF GERONIMO'S SURRENDER CONFIRMED.

A General Feeling That the Red Devil Should Hang for His Crimes.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 4.—A special dispatch from El Paso, published here this morning, says: "Additional news from the seat of war confirms the fact that yesterday of Geronimo's unconditional surrender. The particulars in full will probably be out in a day or two. The war has been in progress since May, 1885, and troops have been in the field since the 22d of that month. It has been one of the hardest wars on the regular service that has ever occurred in the West. None but those acquainted with the country can realize the hardships. The Indians were fully equipped, and when their horses were exhausted they would steal others. They killed cattle everywhere, and when the feed of their horses became tender on long marches they made rawhide shoes almost as durable as iron and were thus enabled to distance the pursuing cavalry on a long chase. Being familiar with the country, the Indians led the soldiers a weary chase. They divided into small bands and raided in all directions. Coming to a ranch, they would kill the settlers, ransack the victims beyond recognition, steal the provisions and drive off all the horses."

CHIEF GERONIMO was first to go on the war path with his band of bucks. They were Chiricahua Apaches, the remnant of Chiricahua's celebrated fighters from San Carlos agency in Arizona. The tribe was always warlike. It never lived in the reservation proper, but under the control of the agency. The Chiricahua were scattered throughout the mountains within the limits of the reservation, so that it was impossible to tell the exact number. From all accounts there must have been nearly 150 bucks, besides the women and children. All of them fought like demons. Troops have hotly pursued the trail of the renegades, but by dividing into squads the Indians kept out of the way and disconcerted the scouts and officers alike. The plan of the hostiles was to harry and steal, but not fight openly, and result show the wisdom of their course. In this manner they have kept 2000 troops busy many companies of New Mexico militia in the field seeking about in a perpetual war. In the nine months of the war there have been nearly 200 settlers and soldiers killed.

AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE OUTRAGE, the following is related: Early in the summer Geronimo's band surprised a settler's ranch on the Gila, killed him and his wife, after having tortured him horribly. Then the Indians took the like six-year-old girl of the murdered couple, cut her arms so as to draw her cord at the waist, inserted her feet through and hung her thus on the limb of a tree. She was alive six hours later, but died after having relived the horrors of her parents' murders. Many of the mutilations were too horrible to bear description. The feeling in New Mexico and Arizona is very strong in favor of having Geronimo and his immediate followers. In fact, this feeling is rapidly growing into one general demand on the part of the settlers. Reports received here from a number of communities show that the people are indignant and wish to oppress the usual policy of the army in allowing the renegades to return unpunished to their reservation. Should any disposition be displayed to grant Geronimo his liberty, petitions will be forwarded to Washington insisting that he be tried for murder under the local law.

The Killing of Capt. Crawford. Tucson, Ariz., February 4.—With reference to the recent killing of Capt. Crawford by Mexican troops the Star says: It can be shown to the satisfaction of any Congressional committee that the killing was the result of an accident, and that the Mexicans fired upon his command on the impression that they were hostiles. The statement that the United States troops had been in the possession of the camp at the attack which had been shown in the view of the hostile Indians. It is also explained that Capt. Crawford was unable to show the identity of his command at the office of the firing by the Mexicans because of his ignorance of the nature of the attack and the general demoralization which it caused.

Believed to Be Accidental. WASHINGTON, February 4.—It is believed at the War Department that the killing of Capt. Crawford by Mexican troops was the result of an accident, and that the Mexicans fired upon his command on the impression that they were hostiles. The statement that the United States troops had been in the possession of the camp at the attack which had been shown in the view of the hostile Indians. It is also explained that Capt. Crawford was unable to show the identity of his command at the office of the firing by the Mexicans because of his ignorance of the nature of the attack and the general demoralization which it caused.

A STATE DISHONORED Because it Refuses to Meet Its Own Soldier's Obligations.

Philadelphia Times: Again the Supreme Court of the United States comes to save Virginia from self-inflicted dishonor, and by a decision asserting that the tender of coupons for taxes is not a recognition of the right to the repudiated leaders and followers of a seceded state, which simply reflected the wishes of the Virginia people, is thus directly reversed. A State in the attitude of refusing to redeem its bonds at maturity is not an edifying spectacle, but a State refusing to receive its own matured bonds for its own tax levy is more disgraceful than mere words can express. It is not possible that this decision will restore Virginia's honor, for a community which refuses to pay its just debts will not be otherwise restoring to any pretense of subterfuge to avoid what it should be eager to do. But it is another warning from the Supreme Court that no encouragement of repudiation in any form need be expected from the highest court in the country and it will be recognized as just by every honest citizen.

What a Virginia Paper Has to Say. Lynchburg Virginian: We sincerely regret these decisions. They exhibit a purpose on the part of the Supreme Court to lay the heavy Federal hand upon you: old Virginia and not let her go till she has paid "the uttermost

farthing" to the bondholders. We must now appeal to the patriotism of our people not to offer coupons for their taxes. Unless a generous spirit in this respect is exhibited by the people of Virginia the State will be in a crippled and humiliating position. She will not have revenue enough to carry on the necessary operations of government. Away, of course, must now go all this talk about supplying "free books," building a new State Library, and other schemes for bankrupting the commonwealth. The almost economy must be observed, and all persons who prefer the good of the State to the almighty dollar must display a liberal forbearance from exercising their legal right to pay in coupons.

ROBBING THEIR EMPLOYERS.

Extensive Conspiracy Discovered in a Chicago Printing Establishment.

CHICAGO, Ill., February 4.—Detectives have succeeded in unearthing a conspiracy among a number of employees in Rand & McNally's printing house which, it is asserted, has already cost the firm over \$10,000. Yesterday George Webber, a paper dealer, and J. W. and William Williams, employees in the paper department of the printing firm, were arrested on charges of larceny and conspiracy and were held in bonds of \$5,000 each. Several other employees of the house were arrested last night and more will be arrested to-day, and they will be prosecuted on the same charges. For a year the firm has been losing paper of all kinds, but the stealing was done so carefully that they were not able to trace it to any one of the employees. Recently, however, the thefts have been increasing to such an extent that detectives were called in and they succeeded in tracing stolen paper to Webber's store. By careful watching the detectives soon discovered that there were seven or eight other employees besides Watson and Williams who had almost daily transactions with Webber. It was their plan to steal the firm's paper and sell it to Webber, and when the opportunity offered they would deliver it to Webber. The latter, it is said, has confessed the whole story and has implicated everybody who has been engaged in the conspiracy.

LOCAL OPTION IN WISCONSIN.

A Decision Which Will Annul the Law in That State.

MADISON, Wis., February 4.—A decision rendered in the State Supreme Court yesterday which leading attorneys claim will have the effect of annulling local option in this State. The facts are as follows: In October, 1884, John Sarberker of Stoughton was arrested, tried and convicted of selling liquor in that city without a license according to the law of the State of Wisconsin. The city of Stoughton issued no licenses in 1884. Sarberker was acting as agent for a Janesville brewing firm, and took orders from consumers in Stoughton. The beer was shipped in kegs by the firm to their agent to be delivered to consumers. Under the license from the United States firm at Janesville had a right to sell their beer in original packages or kegs. The point made by the counsel for Sarberker was that the sale of the beer took place at Janesville and not at Stoughton, on the theory that the sale was completed when delivery was made to the railway company in Janesville. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court, where Sarberker was convicted, and it was then taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. This court, in reversing the lower decision, held that the sale was completed at Janesville, and hence Sarberker is not guilty of violating the law in acting in the capacity of agent at Stoughton.

A STRANGE DISEASE.

A Case Which is Fostering Physicists at Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., February 4.—Two weeks ago the eleven-year-old daughter of M. J. Huff was taken sick at her father's house, two miles from Sand Hill, Marshall county. Two physicians were summoned, but they admitted that they did not understand the case. She is still ill. The child when attacked by one of the intermittent spells of the disease will sink into a death-like trance and lie so for four or six hours. During this trance she is as if dead. After this passes off a series of strong convulsions seize the child, and her arms are thrown madly about with a strength which strong men have been unable to overcome. When these spasms become general a smile overspreads the girl's face and she raises her head and extends it as if to shake hands with friends. After this she laughs softly to herself as though in conversation with invisible friends. Occasionally the child becomes calm, her mind seemingly bright and clear, but only to sink again in a comatose state. Though over two weeks have elapsed since the child's first convulsion, she has in that time eaten scarcely anything.

DEATH OF GEORGE LORILLARD.

At Nice, France, After Years of Pain and Suffering.

New York, February 4.—George S. Lorillard died in Nice, France, yesterday. He went there in hope that the mild climate would have a beneficial result upon his health, which has been bad for several years. Mr. Lorillard retired from the turf in 1884, his determination to retire being due to his health, which had been bad for several years. Mr. Lorillard's colors, blue and orange, had been worn by such conquerors as Tom Ochiltree, Duke of Magenta, Senator Spinaway, Grenadier, Monitor and Locomotive. Mr. Lorillard died much to the regret of his friends. No color has been more popular than his, and few owners have had more success than he. His face and figure were familiar on all the great tracks, and it often happened that he was unable to get out of his carriage, and he saw some of the best races his eyes ever saw while hardly able to sit erect on the cushions.

What can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitied if they try to cure themselves and fail. But if they get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

Western Nail Association. WHEELING, W. Va., February 4.—Secretary Wise's weekly report of the Western Nail Association shows 882 machines in operation, manufacturers' 17 cent scale, an increase of 44 in the past week.

Deaf fashion shows for February. 44 North Court, John F. Kay & Co.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATORS

ENJOYING THEMSELVES IN STYLE AT COLUMBUS.

Inspection of the College in All of Its Departments—A Grand Success.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.)

COLUMBUS, Miss., February 4.—A special train bringing nearly 100 members of the Legislature, who came here to inspect the State Normal Industrial College, reached here yesterday evening. It was met upon its arrival by a number of our most prominent citizens, who entertained the members at their private residences during their stay. The Legislators were tendered a public reception at the college last night, and entertaining with a select programme of musical and other exercises arranged especially for the occasion. To-day they inspected thoroughly and completely the college in all of its departments, and all unite in pronouncing it

A GRAND SUCCESS.

The methods employed in all of the instruction and the general management of the institution are warmly commended. This afternoon a display drill of the first department of the college, and to-night they attended the Ocellus Uro concert. They leave here to-morrow upon their return for Jackson. The trip here was arranged through the courtesy of Col. E. L. Russell, general attorney for the college and its friends, who not only furnished a special train of sleepers free of charge but provided an elegant dinner at Artesia as well. This courtesy was warmly appreciated. A feature of the occasion was the attendance of several colored members, who were entertained by members of their race here in generous fashion. The entire community united in a general effort to make the Legislators enjoy themselves, and their efforts have been crowned with great success.

PHYSICAL RESEARCH.

Hammied Menus at Chicago to Be Investigated.

CHICAGO, Ill., February 4.—At a meeting of the Western Society for Physical Research, held Tuesday evening, Dr. A. M. Boyce Jenkins, the society president, is reported to have made the remark that there were over 1500 hammed menus in Chicago, or rather menus which had long remained unexamined because of the prevalence of the ham in their respective neighborhoods. Dr. Jenkins said: "I rather think now that I am overestimating the number, for I think the country's ham business, which has this matter in head reported a much larger one."

What Baking Powder Shall We Use?

This plain question comes home to every housekeeper. We all desire pure and wholesome food and this cannot be had with the use of impure or poisonous baking powder. There can be no longer a question that all the cheaper, lower grade of baking powders contain either alum, lime or phosphoric acid. As both as we may be to admit so much against what may have been some of our household gods, there can be no question of the unanimous testimony of the chemists. Indeed, analysts seem to find no baking powder entirely free from some one of these objectionable ingredients, except the Royal, and that they report as chemically pure. We find some of the baking powders advertised as pure to contain under the name of Prof. Chandler and Habersham and others nearly twelve percent of lime, while others are made from alum with no cream of tartar. This, we presume, accounts for their lack of leavening power as sometimes complained of by the cook, and for the bitter taste found in the biscuits so frequently complained of by ourselves. But aside from the inferiority of the work done by these powders, the physiological action on the system in such quantities as this are injurious. They are not decomposed by heat and not dissolved in mixing or boiling. They go with the bread, therefore, into the stomach, where their physiological effects are indigestion, dyspepsia or worse evils.

The question naturally arises, why do these cheap baking powder makers use these things? Answer: It is 3 cents a pound, lime still cheaper, while cream of tartar costs 35 or 40 cents. The reasons for the chemical purity of the Royal Baking Powder were recently given in the New York World in an interesting description of a new method for refining argols, or crude cream of tartar. It is the only one under this process that cream of tartar can be freed from the lime nature to it and rendered chemically pure; that the patents and plant for this cost the Royal Baking Powder Company about \$500,000, and that they maintain exclusive control of the rights.

Prof. McMurtrie, late chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., in the interests of commerce, made an examination of this process and reported upon the results attained in the refined cream of tartar. The following extract from a report would seem to answer the question propounded by our lady friends.

"I have examined the cream of tartar used by the Royal Baking Powder Company in the manufacture of their baking powder, and find it to be perfectly pure, and free from lime in any form. The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder prove it perfectly healthful, and free from every deleterious substance."

Reassuring Branch of Promise Mail.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., February 4.—Testimony in the breach of promise case of Louise Perkins vs. E. J. Baldwin, for \$500,000 damages, began yesterday. Plaintiff, in giving her testimony, described the growth of the acquaintance between her and Baldwin up to the time she was induced, under alleged promise of marriage, made to her in the Baldwin Hotel, in San Francisco, in April, 1885, to travel with him to his wife's home in San Jose. She completed her testimony by stating that after Baldwin was married to Miss Bennett he called on her and said he would get rid of his wife and marry plaintiff. A number of letters and diamond engagement rings were also introduced as evidence.

A Question

Often asked, but seldom answered satisfactorily: "Is there a remedy known to the medical profession that will alter the sufferings peculiar to women who are subject to Dysmenorrhea and its attendant discomforts?" If you have not tried it, do so AT ONCE. **Tongafine** There is relief for you! It has been found in **Tongafine** Read what an eminent physician has to say upon the subject: "I have derived particularly gratifying results from the use of Tongafine in cases of Dysmenorrhea. In the case of a lady of rheumatic condition, and a chronic sufferer from this disease, who had been driven almost to the verge of insanity by her monthly sufferings, the action has been most satisfactory. It relieved her promptly, and she now passes the once dreaded periods with but little discomfort. I could mention other instances of a similar character, but this is a remarkable case." T. F. FRANKS, M. D. For sale by all Druggists. A. A. MELLIER, Sole Prop'r, 708 & 711 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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